and Cullom meanwhile have made an alliance, and that they are seeking to induce Oglesby to run against Harrison. Harr son as Mayor has begun his work of reform, and has issued an order that all houses of prostitution on Michigan-ave., Wabashave, and State-st., from one end to the other, and of Clark-st., north of Polk, must be vacated by the 15th of May. This will clean out one of the worst parts of the city, a portion of which is known as the levee. It is understood, also, that landlords in the large down-town buildings who rent rooms to prostitutes will be forced to drive the women out, The gambling houses will be the next objective point, and then toe Dago shops.

The news of the death of Isaac H. Burch, formerly a wealthy banker in Chicago, cabled from Nice few days ago, has revived recollections of the famous divorce suit in which he figured as one of the parties in 1858. His petition filed against his wife, Mary W. Burch, a niece of Erastus Corning, of New-York, charged infidelity to her marriage yows with David Stuart, a Chicago lawyer and at one time Congressman from Michigan. The trial caused an extraordinary excitement from the prominence of all persons concerned, as well as the ability of the counsel engaged. The trial lasted nearly three weeks, and should the inside history of it ever be written it would cause a sensation. At the very outset Mr. Burch was on trial instead of his wife and remained so until the close; and the verdict, which acquitted her, was a foregone conclusion long before the trial came to an end, though Mr. Burch was a gentleman of spotless reputation. Shortly afterward his bank failed, and this, in addition to his domestic calamity, induced him to leave Chicago and make his home in France, though his affections were ever centred in the city for which he had done so much.

The Chicago Commercial Club has entered vigoronsly upon the work of organizing a manual training school similar to the one that has met with to much success in St. Louis. The necessary sums have been subscribed, a lot has been purchased, and the buildings will be erected at once.

The new public library at the flourishing suburb of Pullman containing 5,000 volumes, the gift of George M. Pullman to his marveilous protégé, was dedicated a few evenings ago in the presence of a large and brilliant audience from Chicago. A very graceful and eloquent address was made by Proessor Swing upon the occasion.

SAN FRANCISCO.

POLITICS-THE WEATHER-"LUCKY" BALD-WIN-THE APACHES.

FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. SAN FRANCISCO, April 5.-The retrenchment in municipal affairs has scarcely been a nine days' wonder before it is brought to a summary end. At a meeting of the Supervisors this week nearly all the old retainers were put back in their places, and the reduced salaries were restored to their original figures. After the politicians had been cared for, energy flagged, and the resolution to order the street lamps renghted was lost. As light at night in the streets is what the city is chiefly suffering for need of, this action furnishes a fine parody on what legislation ought to be. This sudden end of economy is due to the fact that bonds for \$500,000 have been ordered issued to provide for the municipal deficiency. The Mayor has vetoed the order, but this will not prevent it from going into effect.

The sensation of the week in the courts has been the Baldwin trial-the sequel of the attempted shooting of "Lucky" Baldwin, the millionnaire, by a young woman who calls herself Fannie Varona Baldwin and claims to be the old man's cousin. Baldwin was shot in the arm, but the wound was triffing and he soon recovered. The young woman after languishing a month in jail, was released on bail. The case was a farce from a legal point of view, as there was no pith in the prosecution. Baldwin failed to take the stand as a witness because he feared that the defence would bring out other scandalous episodes in his career. The defence accumulated a mass of testimony showing that after Miss Fannie came to this city from Oregon and put herself under the protection of Baidwin, she was greatly changed and several times attempted to commit suicide I dropped into the court-room Tuesday and had a good look at the fair defendant. She is what would be called a very pretty woman, with clear, pale skin; large dark eyes, very expressive and appealing, and regular features. She shows no signs of the hard life that she has led, and the native refinement of her face ald seem to belie the possibility of any intimate relations with so coarse a man as the mining millionnaire. The latter sat by his counsel, twiriing his thumbs nervously and occasionally easting a glance at the dark-robed figure near him. The woman whom he has wronged, however, never looked at him. This afternoon the case was submitted to the jury, and after ten minutes' deliberation they returned a verdict of not guilty on the favorite California plea of emotional insanity.

Showers have fallen nearly every day this week, alternated with bright sunshine and warm airconditions the most favorable to the growing crops. There is no longer any talk of a dry season, the only fear now being that the heavy rainfall will induce floods in the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys. Ranchmen who come in from the southern counties report an unusually heavy rainfall, with much snow in the mountains, so that the stock will not suffer so much from lack of feed as was predicted earlier in the season. The immediate effect of the rain or this city has been to help all business and to silence the croakers, who were beginning to talk of a repetrition of the hard times of five years ago.

The Chronicle has been engaged for the better part of the week in exposing gross frauds in the administration of the Surveyor-General's office in this city. It seems that nine-tenths of the legitimate work of the office has been done in an outside Bureau conducted by J. F. Benson, who began his career as an ordinary surveyor of Government land. He new controls nearly every surveying party in the field, dictates appointments of contractors to the head office, manufactures bogus settlers in order to put in applications for surveys, and then edits and manipulates the field notes of surveyors before they are turned over to the chief office and filed away as vouchers for the money expended. There is nothing to prevent the surveyor in the field from returning false reports of the amount of work done by him, and also nothing to hinder his work done by him, and also nothing to hinder his field notes being altered by the Bureau, while the examination of these notes, months before the copies of them are handed over to the Government, gives Benson an opportunity to find out the best bits of timber and agricultural land on the coast and to buy them at the lowest rates. The Government requires an oath from the deputy surveyor that his field notes are the "true and original" ones, but the Bureau has a number of these oaths in blank, signed by the various surveyors, and they are used as occasion demands, so that the only check against fraud is mulified. It is probable that a thorough overhauling of the Surveyor-General's office will be made, and there are intimations that it will be inmade, and there are intimations that it will be in-teresting for an ex-Secretary of the Interior who

was the protector of Benson.

The Apache outbreak in Arizona has called out the usual caustic comments from the Territorial press on the inciliciency of the United States troops. Certainly there seems to be some ground for these strictures, as the military has not distinguished itself in recent raids. The only effective blows to Apache power have been given by Mexican troops on the other side of the border; hence the insolence of the Indians and the periodical disturbances on the San Carlos Reservation. The Apaches are born fighters, and with Winchester rifles and plenty of ammunition they are formidable loss, especially in the rough mountain country of which they know to much and the soldiers so little.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR IN ST. AUGUSTINE.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., April 14 .- President Arthur and party left Sanford last evening at 4 o'clock on the steamer Frederick de Bary. The weather was fine and the President sat for hours on deck in the moonlight, apart from his friends. The party arrived at Tocol at 9 o'clock this morning and went thence by rail to St. Augustine, which they reached thence by rail to St. Augustine, which they reached two hours later. There they were met by a committee headed by General Dent, ex-President Grant's brother-in-law, and escorted to the Magnolia Hotel, where a reception was held. The President expects to remain in St. Augustine until Tuesday and go fishing for channel bass. He has received urgent invitations from prominent citizens here to revisit this city, but probably will not accept.

The United States steamer Tallapoosa is at St. Augustine. She ran aground while entering the barbor, but was floated off.

WHAT THE COMMISSIONERS WILL DO. THE QUESTION CONFRONTING THEM-SPECIAL CON-SIDERATIONS AFFECTING THE ADMISSION OF VICE-THE NUMBER EMPLOYED AT PRESENT.

FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. Washington, April 14 .- The one great subject of popular interest in connection with the rules of the Civil Service Commission, which cannot be promulgated until the President returns and approves them, appears to be the question of the equality or non-equality of women with men in the competition for places in the Government service. This interest is naturally great here, but, judging by the discussion in various newspapers over the country, it is almost as keen elsewhere, as any question of furnishing women honorable and well-paid employ-

In fact the Government service seems especially attractive to women. The hours are shorter than in positions which they could commonly obtain in ordinary business; the work is likely to be clean and pleasant; and while women are usually demed an equality with men in the amount of pay on entering the service-the women receiving \$900, the men \$1,200-the pay they do receive is larger than they would be likely to get in the outside world for the same work, under the rule which seems to obtain there-that of paying a woman always less than a man, whether she does a man's work or not. It is not strange under these circumstances that women have been quick to see in the new civil service law what they believe to be a wider chance for an honorable livelihood for many of their sex. It is not a new thing that the civil service law should make no distinction between men and women, and should, in fact, recognize women in terms, by requiring every appli-cant to state "his or her" residence under oath. Senator Trumbull's amendment to an appropriation act passed in 1870 directed that women should be paid the same as men where they were doing the same work, and authorized their appointment to the higher men's grades. But the law has been nearly a dead letter. Besides, personal or political influence, and usually a large amount of persistency also, have always been necessary to secure an appointment. Now, however, the days of "influence" are over-at least it is hoped so. An applicant who does not know a soul in Washington is to have the same chance to pass an examination as the nephew or nicce of the highest Government official. This situation has apparently inspired women with the idea of entering the Government service who would not have had the courage to attempt it before.

But the subject is attended with embarrassments So experienced officials say. An examination is not so conclusive a test, they say, with a woman as with a man, for several reasons, one of which is the prevalence of ill-health-the bane of American women. A woman may pass a better examination than a man, and yet lack the strength which he would have to perform the steady round of work without interruption. The women now have a monopoly of the \$900 grade of clerkships, with the chance of promotion to the higher grades, which many of them have attained. They are sometimes appointed nominally as laborers or messengers, but do clerical work. Men are usually appointed at \$1,200, with the chance of promotion to \$1,400, \$1,600 and \$1,800. There are some appointments at \$1,000, but that is comparatively a small grade, to which women are often promoted from the \$900 grade. The women having now, as already stated, a monopoly of the \$900 grade, it is argued by officials who are entirely friendly to women, that it would give them an unfair advantage over the men to throw open the upper grades also to them. If the upper are to be open to the women, t would seem that the \$900 grade ought to be open to the men. But it is quite likely that the we

themselves would like to retain this foothold, and

would prefer not to run the risk of being crowded

There has been a great deal of speculation as to

off of it by men.

what the Commission will do. Some officials, who say that the present proportion of women in the service ought not to be increased, because their average of efficiency is not as high as that of men, have hoped that the Commissioners would embody in their rules one that women should be examined only for the \$900 grade. But it may be safely stated that the Commissioners will take no such step, unless the President should modify their present conclusions. The law gives them no authority to discriminate, either in favor of women, as some have appealed to them to do, or against them, as others have thought they ought to do. They are simply charged by the law the duty of discovering which of the persons who seek places in the service are qualified, and there their duty will end. The law does not authorize them to take the sex of applicants into consideration at all, and the Commission is bound to steer as close to the law as any other branch of the Government. The ordinary procedure, when a vacancy occurs in one of the departments, will be as follows: The head of the Department will notify a vacancy in, say a \$1,200 clerkship, to the Commission. The Commission will in return send to him the names of the highest three applicants, as shown by the records of the examinations, from whom he is at liberty to choose. If there are women among them and he prefers to appoint a man, he will have the right to reject the women. If they should all be women, he would be obliged to appoint one of them-as he would probably do, or take the responsibility of informing the Commission that he did not propose to add to the number of women in his Department. It follows, then, that the right of women to be examined will be unlimited, but the question of their appointment after examination will depend a good deal upon the different heads of departments. It may be that the privilege of examination will be seized upon by a good many women, who want to use the certificates elsewhere as was done in England, where many were examined who had no intention of going into the Government service, but used the certificates to get places as school-teachers. The practice went so far that a pledge is now exacted that the applicant intends to enter the service. Perhaps it may lead also to the same complication that was gravely reported by her Majesty's Civil Service Commissioners less than twenty years ago, who speaking of the first trial of competitive examinations for schoolteachers, said "that the females have been so far advanced in mental power and influence as to have been lost to the service by matrimonial engagements obtained with exceeding rapidity. To avoid these losses plainer candidates were selected for training; but they, too, have attained preferences as wives to a perplexing extent." Dorman B. Eaton's book on the British Civil Service proves that, so far as he is concerned, the Commission is not actuated by any unfriendly spirit toward the employment of women, as he shows there how much better for women a service based upon merit is than a service based on politics; and probably Professor Gregory and Judge Thoman share his view.

There is no Department of the Government in which women are not now employed, and in some of them they are found in large numbers. The practice began in the Treasury about the time of the breaking out of the War, and has grown since until probably not far from a quarter of the whole number of Government clerks here are women. They comprise nearly onethird of the force of the Treasury-about 700 out of 2,300-and are employed in large numbers in the Pension Office, where there are about 200; the Patent Office, Post Office, Government Printing Office, and to a smaller extent in other departments and bureaus. Many are employed as copyists and to do other simple clerical work; some do shorthand and type-writing work; some are draughtswomen; some are Department librarians, and are efficient in those positions. Women are especially proficient as counters of money, stamps, etc. Every proficient as counters of money, stamps, etc. Every visitor to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing has seen the wonderful quickness of the women counters there, whose fingers fly like lightning over the bundles of bank-notes and sheets of revenue the bundles of bank-notes and sheets of the word of the bundles of bank-notes and sheets of the word of the bundles of bank-notes and sheets of the word of the bundles of bank-notes and sheets of the word of the bundles of bank-notes and sheets of the word of the bundles of bank-notes and sheets of the word of the bundles of bank-notes and sheets of the word of the bundles of bank-notes and sheets of the word of the bundles of bank-notes and sheets of the word of the bundles of bank-notes and sheets of the word of the bundles of bank-notes and sheets of the word of the bundles of bank-notes and sheets of the word of the bundles of bank-notes and sheets of the word of the bundles of bank-notes and sheets of the word of the bundles of bank-notes and sheets of the word of the bundles of bank-notes and sheets of the word of the bundles of bank-notes and sheets of the word of the bundles of bank-notes and sheets of the word o

WOMEN IN THE CIVIL SERVICE. stamps. The National Bank Redemption Agency in the Treasury has some remarkable women counters. A very large part of the clerical force in the Dead Letter Office is made up of women. The Census Bureau, while it was in full operation, contained a large number. Women are WOMEN TO THE HIGHER GRADES OF THE SER- comployed in the Quartermaster's Department, under the War Department ; in the Judge-Advocate-Gen eral's Office, under the Navy Department; in the Hydrographic Office: in the Assistant Attorney-General's Office for the Post Office Department; also in the Topographic Division and Blank Agency ; in the Land Office, Agricultural Department, Bureau of Education, etc., etc., -in all these usually a copyists and writers. In the Government Printng Office large numbers are employed as feeders, folders, sewers, etc. Among all these are many ho are as expert in their work as the men, and quite as useful-practical, business-like women, the have earned promotions by proficiency. Here and there may be found some who, combining intelligence, experience and feminine numbleness, have shot shead of the men. One of the heavy stems of work in the Pension Office last winter was the preparation of the answer to a resolution of in oniry by Senator Beck. One of the women made out 2,000 slips a day, the average for the others, men and women, being 900 a day.

There is considerable diversity of opinion among beads of departments and bureaus on the subject of increasing the number of women employed, and also on the general subject of their employment. Some say that for the grades of work to which they are usually assigned women do quite as well as men, and express satisfaction with their work. on the other hand, some of the chiefs, who do not seem to have any unfriendly spirit toward the women, express some dissatisfaction with average of women's work, and seem to think it would be a mistake to increase the present proportion of them in the service. The difficulty, as they state it, is that women are more often taken into the service from considerations of pity than men. A woman in distress and need-and there are only too many of them-will naturally appeal to the benevolent impulses of a Congressman or a Secretary fai more successfully than a man. The result is that many women find their way into the service who are not really qualified. The answer made to this on behalf of the women is that no such considerations can influence appointments under the new law, and that the women who show themselves competent on examination should have the places without regard to their sex. Then comes the rejoinder that while there are many excellent women clerks, the feminine temperament and feminine training are not always suited to promptness and accuracy, and there is a good deal of friction and delay among the women, which would not be found among men. Altogether the woman question promises to cause more agitation than any other phase of the new Civil Service sys-

A book could be filled with pathetic histories of the women in the Civil Service. Many are soldiers widows. As a rule the single women, as well as those who have been married, are supporting others -mothers, young brothers and sisters, some times aged parents, sometimes a large family, and sometimes there is a drunken husband hovering about and trying to get the earnings that are needed to keep his children alive. Not a few of the women that sit down to their desks promptly with their fellow clerks in the morning have been at work for hours dressing their children getting their breakfast, and hurrying them off to school, and they go back to their home work when the day's routine at the Department is over. Such women look forward to a holiday, not for rest and pleasure, but for the amount of home work they can get out of it. They are much more fortunate than many of their sisters who are struggling for existence, but there is a good deal of commonplace heroism in their lives nevertheless.

PHILADELPHIA.

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL TOPICS. FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.

PHILADELPHIA, April 13 .- Last Sunday there were enormous crowds all day riding over the new cable and on Columbia ave. The horse-cars leading to it conductors and drivers were complaining that they had even less time than usual for their dinners. These poor duty, to sit down to table. Their meals are brought them in baskets, and they take them when they can. On Sunday they no sooner entered the depot after hi ving completed a trip than they were sent out again. them said as he munched his bread and meat. In the morning over the cable line two cars were run together, and in the afternoon three; still there was not room enough for all the would be passengers. The special cable cars are closed in where in the old style cars are driver or engineer. Any number of other cars of the regular make may be attached to the cable car to form a train, and of course without affecting the power. The cable is almost noiscless, and you can only hear the chain umbling by standing close to the track and leaning over to the opening.

In the morning the second car frequently jumped the track at a switch at one of the cross streets. That happened while I was aboard, and hearing some one say It'll be all right in a moment," I looked at the speake and recognized W. H. Kemble, the president of the road. He was evidently delighted at the success of the enter prise, as he has a right to be, for the project owes everyhing to him. Kemble is a man whose life has been al excitement, and who has had enough serious defeats Usbearten and break down any but a man of the strong-I had not seen him before for a year or two, and there He is genial when in good humor, but is terrible when excited. He is under the medium height, heavily built. and with a smooth face. Politically he is seldom heard of now, but he is by no means without influence when wants to use it. He is not particular in dress, and hast Sunday was even more than commonly careless. He was evidently there for work, and hadpine look as if he would go out and help push a car if need be, and I have no doubt he would have done so.

G. W. Childs, who was recently so sick that he could not leave his house for several days, was rather worse than his friends imagined. He has now, however, completely recovered. Mr. Childs has nover in all his life had a long siege of siekness, and his late experience was an unleasant surprise. He has gone out with his family to will remain until it is time to go to their Long Branch cottage. Wootlen St. Wayne is the town which Childs and Drexel are building. Mr. Childs's town house is a large white marble structure at the southeast corner of Twenty-second and Wainut sts.

Mrs. Davenport Lander, who has been visiting in Phil-

adeiphia, may return to the stage next season. The long talked of public dinner to Judge Kelley or Thursday was one of the numerous events of the season The Judge has lived at Forty-first-st. and Myrtle-ave. West Philadelphia, for a number of years. The house, a commodious one, stands in the centre of large grounds on a corner surrounded by mammoth trees. In the sumner the place has general attention for its wealth of coming flowers When I first had occasion to go to Judge Kelley's house, it was literally in the country and difficult of access. There were few other houses near it. Now the street care pass the door and the entire neigh-borhood is built up. The Judge has a daughter of supe-rior literary ability.

rior literary ability.

F. Theo. Walton, lately of New York's St. James Hotel and once Philadelphia's Recorder of Deeds, was here this week and tried to convince folks that the reason this city cannot have clean streets is because it does not appropriate money enough for the purpose. The papers printed what Walton sail, but though it is probably the simple truth, that will be the end of it. Walton has Improved in appearance during his residence in New-York. During his regime the St. James Hotel was a favorite with Philadelphians, possibly in some part because they counted its manager as a Philadelphian. I presume, though, it will continue this custom with Mr. Connor.

though, it will continue this custom with Mr. Connor.

The Rev. Dr. T. T. Everett, Governor Pattison's private secretary, has been discussed more than was ever Governor's private secretary before. The trouble has been, I think, that the place is too small for the man. Everett has plenty of ability, and he had no idea of going to Harrisburg and sinking into a nonentity. He endeavored to give the position more importance than belonged to it, and naturally the papers opened fire upon him. Then he quietted down until the rumors came that he was to resign and go to preaching again. This he promptly denied, but stated that he would re-establish his house in Germantown, this city, which Mrs. Everett likes better, and with reason, than Harrisburg. Dr. Everett is a tall man of line personal appearance, straight as an arrow, and/an excellent speaker, both in the pulpit and on the platform.

He has little the look of a preacher, but has been very successful in that field. Before he was made secretary he still dabbled in journalism, but does nothing at it new, I believe. Mrs. Everett is a lady of many attainments, and is noted as an amateur artist.

POLITICAL NEWS.

AFRAID TO CARRY OUT THEIR SCHEME.

Some excitement was created among politicians in Jersey City yesterday, in consequence of a rumor, which was extensively circulated, that the Board of City Canvassers, in which there is a Democratic majority, intended to throw out the vote of the Third Precinct, Fourth District, for the purpose of electing a Democrat to the Found of Public Works. Helms, the Resub-ican candidate, had a majority of 107 over his oppublican candidate, had a majority of 107 over his op-ponent, &-ris; with the vote of the Third Precinct thrown out, &-ris would be elegted. The originators of the scheme were informed that the Board of Cauvassers had no authority to reject the vote of any precinct, and that if the attempt was made those who were concerned in it would get themselves into trouble. No attempt was made, therefore, to reject the vote of the precinct, and the result of the election was declared by the Board as it has already been published in Tus Tribune.

SUGGESTIONS FROM MR. ROOSEVELT.

The City Reform Club held a meeting last vening in Lyric Hall, in Sixth-ave., near Forty-second-st., Frederick H. Betts providing, and listened to addresses by Edward M. Suspard and Assemblyman Theodore Roosevelt. The latter said that the club ought to suggest to the Legislature amendments to the charter that all municipal appointments should be made after a competitive examination, and that removals should be made only for cause. He deprecated placing in the hands of any man as much power as Mayor Edson asked for, ex-cept after an election in which this question was made the direct issue. Something of this kind was done in Brooklyn before Mayor Low was closen. He doubted whether the charter amendments would come up again for action this session.

BASEBALL GAMES.

NEARLY 6,000 PEOPLE AT THE POLO GROUNDS-

CONTESTS IN OTHER CITIES. The first of a series of games for the local hampionship between the New-York (League) and Metropolitan (American Association) nines was played at the Polo Grounds vesterday. The largest crowd of the eason assembled to witness the match, 5,484 entrance tickets being sold. There were few vacant seats on the ground, and a circle of spectators completely inclosed the field. There was great enthusiasm during the match, although the League players were the favorites with the spectators. Good plays by both nines, however, were loudly applauded. The fielding of the nines was about on a par, but the League team led slightly at the bat. Some very heavy lifting was done on both sides, and many good eatches and some difficult stops and fine throws were nade. The manner in which the Metropolitans retired their opponents in the first two innings gave the speciators the impression that a close and exciting game would be played. But in the third game would be played. But in the third inning the League men, by bunching their hits, accred seven runs, five of the runs being earned off the pitching. This did not discourage the Metropolitans, however, and they played a better game from this p int out than their opponents, making two runs, while the League team only added one more to its score. Extension, Holbert, Ewing, Connor, Troy and Hankinson carried off the fledding honors. Brady, Ewing, Gitlespie, Kennedy, Connor and Crane did the best work at the pat. The number of ladge present was manually large.

New York.	R.	BH	ro	A.	E.	Metropolitan	B.	BH	PO	1977	R.
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Ruma carned - New York 5, Metropolitan 1, First base overrors - New York 2, Metropolitan 1, Struck out - Keefe, 6, Ward, 5, Total left on bases - New York 4; Metropolitan, 5, Homer rums, tonnor, 1, Three base hits, Kennedy, 1, Two-base hits, Erat, Ewing, Dorgan, Total base hits - New York 16, Metropolitan, 12, Loudble plars, Holleret and Crane, Caskins and Troy, Hankinson, frov and Connors, Passed haia, Helbert, 1, Umpire-Mr. Recamon, Time of game, 1 hour and 49 minutes, Several in cressing annivour games were played in Prospect Park with the following results: Stevens Institute, 18; Polysechnic Institute, 15; Chintons, 12; Union, 3; Cyrilians, 11; Liberators, 6, Superiors, 15; Active, 6, Conversiers, 9; Ionas, 5.

PHILADELPHIA, April 14 .- One of the largest crowds that ever witnessed a game of baseball here assembled on the Atheletic Grounds to-day to witness the first game between the two rival local clubs. Over 12,000 people were present, the receipts being \$3,700. Great excitement prevailed. Before the game was called the Athletics were the (avorites at 2 to 1. The Philadelphia team took the lead in the second inning by scoring two runs. They held the lead throughout, and won by the score of 6 to 1. The result was a complete surprise to Cleilan. Ferguson, Harbridge, Stricker, Stovey and Mayanhan carried off the dedding honors. Purcell, Manning, Ferguson and Enven led at the bat. The score by limings was as follows:

THE RACQUET TOURNAMENT.

The contests for the championship at the Racquet Club were continued yesterday. In the second class championship series George Bird, at one hand, beat F. Navarro, at half hand, winning three straight games rather easily. The score was as follows:

LACROSSE MATCH IN BROOKLYN.

The lacrosse season was formally opened resterday in Prospect Park, Brooklyn. The game was between teams of the New-York University and the Ravenswood Club. The university team won three out of four goals,

ME. WILLARD'S BEQUEST FOR A MUSEUM.

As stated in THE TRIBUNE of March 30, the late J. Levi Hule Willard bequeathed the bulk of his property to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, or if that citation would not receive it, to Columbia College, for Thursday, the New-York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects appointed a commission nake the collection, according to the provisions of Mr Willard's will. The will directed that Napoleon Le Brun, an architect of this city, should be a member of the Commission. The other members chosen were A. J. Bloor and Emlen T. Littell. A letter written by Mr. Willard was read at the meeting requesting that Pierre Le Brun should make the dection under the direction of the Commission.

John Taylor Johnston, president of the Board of Trus ces of the Metropolitan Museum, said last night to a TRIBUNE reporter: "The bequest has not been officially accepted by the trustees. Such a collection has been long desired by them, and unsuccessful

been long desired by them, and unsuccessful efforts have been made to secure the means for making one. If the gift should be accepted, it will be necessary to build an addition to the Museum."

A. J. Bloor, one of the Commission to make the collection, when asked what had been done in the matter, replied: "Nothing definite has been accomplished as yet. We will have a talk with the Museum people early next week to see if they are willing to accept the gift under the conditions hald down in Mr. Willard's will. We do not yet know exactly how large the amount at our disposar will be, but it will probably exceed \$100,000."

THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE EXCISE LAWS.

Robert Graham, secretary of the Church Temperance Society, invited ex-Judges Arnoux and Peabody and John Jay to meet together yesterday to draft a reply to the letter of the Police Commissioners. The reply will be sent in a day or two. It thanks the members of the Police Board for their support of the position taken by the Citizens' Committee in regard to high licenses. The committee will have a meeting with the Police Commissioners soon to discuss further the

the Police Commissioners soon to discuss further the subject. A meeting is also to be arranged with the Board of Police Justices to consider the excise question, and another public meeting will be held in steinway Hall on May I.

Ex-Judge Arnoux is preparing a bill, at the request of the committee, to regulate the liceuse question. It is not the intention to attempt to have the bill pass at this season of the Legislature.

A ROYAL NAME FOR A COMMON DRUG.

At Croton common drugs are sold at all the stores. Recently an Irishwoman entered one of them and said to a new clerk; "Would yees be afther putting up for me a pound of

Queen Ame's powders." The clerk took down a package of Royal Baking Pow. der and was doing it up, when she exclaimed: "Not that at all, at all; me Pathrick is sick wid the

African faver." "The what fever!" inquired the clerk. "The faver 'nagur," replied the woman. "An yees should see poor Pathrick shake. He hasn't a tooth left, and but for the chapeness of shad we should not be able

The woman got the quinine which she wanted.

It is a fact vouched for by the oldest mhabitant that during the shul season many of the people cannot change their clothes; not from the arduousness of their work, but because of the number of fish-bones that puncture the skin.

RAILWAY INTERESTS.

THE WABASH COLLATERAL TRUST BONDS. At an adjourned meeting of the stockholders of the Wabash Railroad Company, held at St. Louis on April 10, the directors of the company were authorized o issue collateral trust bonds, at their discretion, to the extent of \$10,000,000. The securities, which the directors have since decided to place in the trust morigage. tors have since decided to place in the trust mortgage, include some \$4,000,000 in car trusts, about the same amount in bonds and stocks held in the company's freasury and another part which is composed largely of real estate, elevators, lake steamers, bridges and ether properties. These properties are said by the officers of the cumpany to be worth much more than the value at which they appear on the company's books. The sale of the securities implies a loss of control, and therefore the company prefers to borrow money on the securities rather than to sell them.

The directors have taken no action in regard to the new issue of bonds, but it is understood that they will be lasted according to the needs of the company. One of the directors said yesterday: "We may not need any money at present, but the right of borrowing it on the pledge of these securities is a very good thing to have in

money at present, but the right of borrowing it on the pledge of these securities is a very good thing to have in the house."

LISTING NEW BONDS.

The Union Pacific Railway Company has made application to have \$5,000,000 collateral trust 5 per cent bonds "listed" at the Stock Exchange. The mmittee, to which all applications are referred, took neeting of the Governing Committee will be held a week from next Wednesday. No doubt about the listing of the bonds was expressed by members of the committee

THE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company has been called for next Tuesday, partly because President Keep will be in the city on that day. The rumors that a meeting of the committee was held at Mr. Vanderbilt's

EAST-BOUND FREIGHT STATEMENT. CHICAGO, April 14.-The following is a comparative statement in tons of the shipments east from

BOUTS.	Flour.	Grain.	Provi-	Total.	Per C'nt'ge
Michigan Central	1,787	3,226	1,636	6,649	20.4
Lake Shore and Michigan Southern.	559	2,181	1,560	4,308	13.3
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Baltimore and Obio Chicago and Gr. Trunk	1,045 204 322	6,389 691 4,624	1,433 431 1,205	8,817 1,326 6,151	27.1 4.1 19.0
New-York, Chicago and St. Louis	none.	2,176	28	2,204	6.8
Chicago, St. Louis and	1,045	848	1,135	3,028	9.3
Total	4,962	20,085	7.437	32,484	100,0

A WALL TOO HASTILY BUILT.

NEWBURG, N. Y., April 14.-While a loaded pallasting train on the West Shore Railroad was passing orth through this city to-day, about fifty feet of the reat stone wall on the east side of the track, near hird-st., was shoved out and crashed into the side of he City Hotel building. The engine was damaged and he tender was precipitated into the ditch. The hotel as considerably damaged. Nobody was hurt. The val was built on ground formerly reclaimed from the iver, and it is stated that the railroad authorities were o anxious to push the work that there was no time for diing, which should have been resorted to. The damage mounts to several thousand deliars. The wall was party feet above the foundation at this point. It is cared that the trouble is not over.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Boston, April 14 .- The Transcript says: It is understood that the Boston, Concord and Montreal, the Nashus and Lowell, and the Northern Eailroad Com-panies have agreed upon terms of consolidation. The new corporation is to be known as the New-Hampshire Railroad Company. The legal authority for such a union will be asked of the New-Hampshire Legislature at its next session at the time the railfleation of the Eastern and Boston and Maine consolidation will be requested. CHICAGO, April 14 .- A party of Lackawanna Railroad officials visited this city yesterday and it is stated as the PANAMA, April 5 .- Don Leon Avilahas been appointed managing director of the Gualemala Central Railroad in place of Louis Schlessinger. The Bulkifield party who now control the road with American capital, are busily occupied in endeavoring to arrange for the construction of a direct line between Guntemala and La Union, the southernmost port of Salvador.

CHICAGO, April 14.-Thomas C. Thorne, joint pool agent of the cast-bound roads, to-day sent to New-York a tabulated form of statistics, furnished by shippers relative to the cost of transportation of dressed beef These statistics are intended for the consideration of ioint executive committee which mirets in New-Yori Tuesday next for the purpose of considering this

the Ontario and Quebec Railway, says the union of the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific ratiways will have no effect in regard to the progress of the new road, as the contracts are all given out.

TOLEDO, Ohio, April 14.-The Toledo and Indianapolis Ratiroad was opened to-day for regular trains between here and Findiay.

OBITUARY.

SIR CHARLES RUSSELL.

LONDON, April 14.-Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Charles Russell is dead.

Sir Charles Russell, Baronet, of Swallowfield, Berks, was born in 1826 and was the eldest surviving son of the late Sir Houry Russell (for many years the British representative at the Court of Hyderabad) and Marie Clothilde, daughter of M. Mettet de la Fontaine, Baron de Fiefe, in France. He was educated at Eton, and in 1847 to entered the army as an ensign in the Grenadier Guards, from which regiment he was retired with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He served with distinction in the Crimeau War as Deputy Assistant Quartermuster-General to the First Division. He obtained the Victoria Cross and was a Knight of the Legion of Honor. He represented Berkshire in the Conservative interest in Parliament from 1865 to 1868, and in 1874 and 1880 he was returned for Westminster. Last year he retired from Parliament and was succeeded by Lord Algernon Percy. He was a magistrate and deputy lieutenant for Berkshire. He succeeded his father as Baronet in 1852. His beir is George Russell, a barrister-at-law, who was born in 1828, and who married the cidest daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Arthur Lennox.

EX-JUDGE W. W. FARMER. New Orleans, La., April 14 .- W. W. Farmer, formerly Judge of the Twelfth Judicial District and District Attorney under Governor Warmoth, died at Monroe to-day.

RICHARD GROSS. Richard Gross, of the firm of Gross &

Meyer, doing business in Philadelphia, died suddenly about 6 o'clock yesterday morning on the Red Star Steamship Company's pier in Jersey City. Mr. Gross went to Germany in the steamer Penaland about three months ago, and returned in the same steamer on Friday night. His wife came on from Philadelphia to meet him. While they were waiting for the train to start, Mr. Gross walked from the pler to Hudson-st., leaving his wife in the City Hotel. At Exchange-place he was his wife in the City Hotel. At Exchange-place he was seen to stumble, and Officer Reynolds went to his assistance. He was taken back to the pier and his wife sent for. She arrived just as her husband breathed his last. County Physician Converse found that Mr. Gross died of heart disease, and gave a permit for burial. The body was taken to Philadelphia in the afternoon.

JOHN G. MILLS.

WASHINGTON, April 14.-John G. Mills, a journalist, died this morning of pneumonia at his home in this city. He was a son of the Hon. Andrew J. Mills, of Orange County, N. Y., and his remains will be taken there for interment.

MR. BEECHER'S LETTER TO MR. BARNUM.

The Madison Square Garden was crowded to overflowing last night, and among the visitors to the show was Carl Hagenburg, of Hamburg, who had just arrived on the steamship Elbe. He is the largest dealer in wild animals in the world. His agents are scattered throughout the unqivilized countries, and his animals are bought by all the gardens and shows in Europe and America.
Mr. Hagenburg will stay in this country only fourteen
days, his object in coming being to see Baroum's show
and to visit its winter headquarters at Bridgeport, Conn.
Mr. Beecher, in a letter to Mr. Baroum yesterday, expressed the wish that he could visit the circus once a
week. week.

NoIt week there will be races for men and women and a number of new features in the programme.

PREPARING FOR DECORATION DAY.

A circular has been issued by Ferdinand P. Earle, Chairman of the Citizens' Auxiliary Committee, inviting ... operation and contributions in behalf of the Memorial Committee of the Grand Army of the Republic

BOUND OVER TO KEEP THE PEACE.

In the Tombs Police Court yesterday Edmund R. Powers, of No. 9 New-st., a broker, appeared in response to a summons issued at the instance of Willsponse to a summons issued at the instance of Will-iam A. Brower, of No. 210 West Eleventh-st. Brower, who is a telegraph operator, made an affi-dayit in which he alleged that on the previous day about noon the broker shoved him about in the iong room of the Stock Exchange and called him vile names. The magistrate placed Mr. Powers under \$300 bonds to keep the peace for a year, Michael F. Reeves, of No. 253 Spring-st., became his bondsman.

LAUNCH OF AN IRON SHIP.

CHESTER, Penn., April 14 .- The first iron sailng ship ever built in America, the Tilly E. Starbuck, was launched at the shipyard of John Rouch & Sous here to-day. The owner, William B. Starbuck, and a party of ladies and gentlemen from New-York and a large crowd of the towns-people, were present to see the launch. The day was perfect. The broad river before the shippard was as blue as the sea, and was dotted here and there with the white sails of yacuts and merchant vessels.

In the shipyard work was stopped at 4:30, and most of the 2,000 workmen gathered around to see the launch. Two lines of men. one on each side see the launch. Two lines of men, one on each side of the keel of the vessel, at a given signal began to drive wooden wedges under the keel, so that all the weight of the vessel rest on her sliding ways. Then the ran of blows ceased, two shores on each side were knocked away, and the vast iron hull began to move slowly toward the water. Gathering headway as she moved, the vessel slid rapidly and gently downward, sending up a broad, round wave before her as she plunged stern-for most into the cloment which is to be her home.

The dimensions of the Tilly E. Starbuck are as follows:

plunged stern-for most into the element which is to be her home.

The dimensions of the Tilly E. Starbuck are as follows: Monided length, 248 feet; beam, 42 feet; depth of hold, 23 feet 6 inches; registered tonnage, about 1,800 tons; carrying capacity, 4,250 tons measurement. The area of her plain sails will be 35,000 square feet. She will be a full-rigged ship, carrying skysalis and double toggallant-sails on all three masts. Her bowsprit and lower masts are of steel, and her standing rigging of steel wire throughout. She is to have a double boiler and hoisting engine for handling her cargo, and steam capstan forward and amidships. Her hull is entirely of iron, tae plates averaging three-quarters of an inch in thickness, with from beams, deck-stringers, the plates and diagonals. There are two decks with forecastle deck forward and poop deck att. The spar deck is of white pine and the lower deck of yellow pine. Her deck-houses are all of iron. The vessel is built for the California trade.

ALDERMAN THEBERATH'S MONEY SAVED

Alderman Theberath, a saddlery hardware manufacturer of Newark, drew \$9,400 from a bank yesterday afternoon to pay his hands, and carried it to his office in a satchel, laying it upon a table. A stranger entered immediately afterward, followed presently by two otners, who engaged the attention of Mr. Theberath and a salesman. A fourth man then entered and walked to the table, when a young clerk near the door shouled: "I know your game," and ran and selzed the satched and carried it into a rear office. The four mea bolted out of the door and disappeared.

HANDED OVER TO BOSTON OFFICERS.

Edwin Sherman, a civil engineer, of Boston, gave a mortgage for \$1,000 last October to William J. Enton, of that city, on the schooner Sport, of which he said he was the owner, as security for a loan. He ran away, and when the frand was discovered ne was in-dicted. Last evening he was arrested at the Deabrosics-st. ierry and handed over to a Boston officer by Justus Herrman. Extradition papers being ready he was im-mediately taken to Boston.

PIERRE LORILLARD'S YACHT AGROUND.

PETERSBURG, Va., April 14.-Pierre Lordard's steam yacht Radha, with a party of gentlemen on board, bound from New-York, ran aground in the Appemattox River yesterday afternoon, near City Point whi'e on the way to Richmond. The yacht was got affect this morning and started for Richmond.

MARINE INTELLIGENOE.

MINIATURE ALMAYAC. Sunris's 5:21; sets, 6:39 Moon sets 1:42 Moon's age, d'ye :

A.M.—Sandy Hook. 2:05; Gov. Island. 2:31; Hell Gata. 4:26 P.M.—Sandy Hook. 2:33, Gov. Island. 3:04; Hell Gata. 4:51

FOREIGN STEAMERS DUE AT THIS PORT. TO-DAY. Lita. Bristol City. Anchor. Wilson's.

From
Bristol
Glasgow
Hull
Hull
Aspinwail
Ainsterdam Aips Amsterdam France Britannic. Atlas. Royal Mail. MONDAY, APRIL 16. Liverpool Guion.
Ilavana Ward's.
Liverpool National. TUESDAY, APRIL 17.Liverpool.......Cunard. St. JagoWard's.

SHIPPING NEWS .. PORT OF NEW-YORK SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1883.

ARRIVED.

Steamer Lydian Monarch (Br) Huggett, London 31 days. Steamer Lydian Monarch (Br) Huggelt, London 31 days, with mote and passengers to Patton, Vickers & Co.
Steamer Germanic (Br), Kennedy, Liverpool April 5, and Queenstown 6, with mote and passengers to BJ Cortis.
Steamer Gadey of Lorne Br), Pomerov, Yokohama Jan 14,
Hiogo 12, Shanghai 29, Hong Kong Feb 7, Singapore 11, Port-Said March 8, Gibruitar 13 days, with mass to Carter, Hawley & Co. vessel to Fatton, Vickers & Co.
Steamer Schodian (Br), Spittal, Leghorn March 7, Naples 14, Valencia 26, Gibraiter 23, with nathe and passengers to Henderson Bros. Henderson Bros.

Steamer State of Georgia (Br), Moodie, Glasgow March 30,
Larae 1s days, with mose and passengers to Austin Baldwin

Larne 18 days, with mose and passengers to Austin Ealawia & Co.

Steamer Elbe (Ger), Willegorod, Bremen April 4, South-ampton 9 days, with mose and passengers to Osirolas & Co.

Steamer Neckar (Ger), Bussins, Bremen April 1, South-ampton 11 days, with mose and passengers to Oeiricha & Co.

Steamer Bohemia (Ger), Petzold, Hamburg 10 days, with mose and passengers to Kunhardt & Co.

Steamer 1 by of Para, Better, Aspluwall 8 days, with mose and passengers to Pacific Mail 88 CO.

Steamer Compton Bri, Carr. Havana March 23, Cardenas 6 days, with sugar to W. 1 Vanderkeitt, vessel to Simpson, Steamer Delaware, Winnett, Charleston 3 days, with mose and passengers to 1 W Quintard & Co.

Steamer Breakwater, Boaz, Lewes, Del, with mose to Oid Dominion 88 Co.

Dominion Sa Co.

Steamer Eleanora, Bragg, Portland, with mose and passengers to J F Ames. gers to J.F. Ames.
Ship Stohivora (of Pictou), McIntosh, Calcutta 93 days,
with jute to order; vessel to scammell Bres.
Hark Florence L. (of Halifax), Grierson, Colombo. 111 days,
with occasant oil, &c. to Carleton & Mofath, vessel to J.F.

Whitney & Co.
Hark Essex (Br), Odlin, Muscat Dec 10, Majunya Jan 21,
soft indica to Arnold, Hines of Co. with unise to Arnold, Hunes of Co.

Bark Surprise (of Seasport), Averill, Hollo Oct 13, and
St Thomas Ir days, with sugar to Winter & Smillie, vessel to
Vernon H Brown & Co.

Bark dose Span, Machitner, Bilboa 63 days, with iron erecork to G Amsinck & Co.

Bark Fromesco Chemio (Itat). Porzio, Alicante 63 days,
with Horder root to order, vessel to Seazer Bros.

Bark From Nove, Christopson, Sunnerland 77, days, with

Bark Gillit (Nov. Simonach, Diolin a days, what police E & J Burke; vessel to master. Bark Paramatta (of St John, NB), Scott, Rotterdam 25 lays, in balast to Scammell Bros. Bark Talisman (of Liverpool), Delana, Trinitad 15 days, with sigar to F & Challouer & Co.

Arrived yesterday—
Arrived yesterday—
Steamer Baitle (Br), Parsell, Liverpool April 3, Queenstown
4, with midse and passengers to Innan 8s Co.
CLEARED.

Desmen via Southampton—

Steamer Guider (Dan), Schelerbeck, Copenhagen, Stellia, etc.—Funch, Edye & Co., Steamer Guider, Edye & Co., Steamer Niagara, Saker, Havana—Jas E Ward & Co., Steamer Niagara, Saker, Havana—Jas E Ward & Co., Steamer Daylestond (Br., Jones, Cow Bay, CB—Belloni& Co., Steamer Guideling, Nickerson, Key West and Gaiveston—Visit Millor & Co.

Steamer Guidainpe, Nickelson, Roy.

H Mallory & Co.

Steamer Louisiana, Gager, New-Orleans—S H Seaman,
Steamer Chalmette, Reet, New-Orleans—Hopert & Morgas,
Steamer City of Augusta, Nickerson, Savannah-Henry
Vonca I. Steamer City of Atlanta, Lockwood, Charleston-J W Quin-tard & Co. Steamer Richmond, Vincent, West Point, Va. via Naward News-Old Dominion So Co. er Benefactor, Tribon, Wilmington - Wm P Clyde

News-Old Dominion St.Co., West Point, Va. via Newsolf Stoamer E.C. Knight, Chichester, Alexandria and George town-Thos W. Wightman. Steamer W. E. Cask, Hayden, Baldmors-Geo H. Glover. Steamer Octorra, Reynolds, Baldmors-J. S. Krous. Steamer Thornhill (Br), Wetherlit, Perth Ambay-A.C. Lon-ard's sons.

ard's Sons. Steamer Gen Whitney, Hallett, Boston —H F Dimosk. Ship Arabia, McLeod, San Francisco—Satton & Co. Ship Rudolph (Ger), Haeston, London—Theo Ruger & Co. Bark Lillian M Vigus (Br). Morine, Bristol—J F Waitlesf & Co.,
Brig Sileve Bloom (Br), Peatherstonhaugh, Palmenth of
Cork for orders—Bowring & Archibaid.
Bark N B Morris (Br), Shitta, Bordeaux—J F Whitner & Co.
Bark Domenica (Itan), Parraro, Gibraitar and Maita—Joha

Bark Scutole (Ital), Cappielle, Lisbon-Funch, Edye & Ca. Bark Scutolo (Ital), Capplello, Lisbon-Funch, Edye & Ca
Steamer Helvetia, for Liverspool; Italia. Avonmouth. Ethiopia, Grasgow; Bonan, Bromen; Rhynland, Antweep; Japanese, Antigar, Ningar, Havana, Guadalupe, Jalveston, Chalmotte and Louisiana, New-Orleans, City of Augusta, Saviahash; City of Atlanta, Charleston; Benofactor, Wilmigton, Wyanoke, Richmond, Raphtan, Norlok; Richmond, Washoke, Richmond, Raphtan, Norlok; Richmond, Washoke, Richmond, Raphtan, Norlok; Richmond, Washola, Charles, Baltimors, Ship St George, St John, NS. Bark Doris Eckhof, Havana, Brig Victoria, Demerara.

Also sailed-Via Long Island Sound-Shipa Southern Crathenog & Windsor, NS. Bark J P Whinney, Liverpool. Brig Three Cheers, Maranham.

SUNSET-Wind at Sandy Hook moderate, S; cloudy and hazy. At City Island, moderate, SW; clear,

THE MOVEMENTS OF STEA 1533.

FOREIGN PORTS.

POREION PORTS.

LONDON, April 14—Arrived, steamers: Castlegate (Br), Fib-thorpe, from Now-York March 28, Glemmorvon (Br), Ship-tott, from New-York March 31, 13th—sailed, steamer Denmark (Br), Tyson, for Nov York, Liverroot, April 14—Arrived, steamers Bulgarian (Br), Parry, from Boston April 4, Historian (Br), Hughes, from New-Origana March 20. Parry, from Boston April 4; Historian (Br), Ringles, from New-Orieans March 26; QUERSSIOWN, April 14—Arrived, steamers Ashton (Br), Tahner, from Raitimore March 23; Britannie (Br), Ferry, from New-York April 5 on her way to Liverpool.

80UHAMPIOS, April 14—Arrived, steamer Werra (Br), Baire, from New-York April 5 on her way to Bremen. Buistol. April 13—Salled, steamer Manitolan (Br), GLASSOW, April 14—Arrived, steamer Manitolan (Br), MeNicol, from Boston March 31; Henoverion (Br), Stephens, From New-York April 1.

8CHLY, April 14—Passed, steamer Hammonia (Get), Schredaed, Horn Row-York April 14—River, Stephens, April 14—Salled, steamer Hammonia (Get), Schredaed, Horn Row-York April 14—Arrived, steamer Rezburgh Casill-Bottekam, April 14—Arrived, steamer Rezburgh Casill-Br), Furpin, from New-Griegas March 14.